ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AND ATKA-AMLIA ISLANDS MANAGEMENT AREAS ANNUAL SALMON MANAGEMENT REPORT, 2002

By

Arnold R. Shaul
and
Joseph J. Dinnocenzo

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AUTHORS

Arnold Shaul is the Commercial Salmon Area Management Biologist for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas and part of the Alaska Peninsula Area, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 211 Mission Road, Kodiak, Alaska 99615.

Joseph Dinnocenzo is the Assistant Commercial Salmon Area Management Biologist for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas and part of the Alaska Peninsula Area, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, 211 Mission Road, Kodiak, Alaska 99615.

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ABSTRACT

The Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas include all of the Aleutian Islands west of Unimak Island.

In 2002, no commercial salmon harvests occurred in either the Aleutian Islands Area or the Atka-Amlia Islands Area.

Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus. nerka* dominate the subsistence salmon harvest in the Adak and Unalaska Districts. In 2002, the estimated Unalaska District subsistence salmon harvest was 2 chinook *O. tshawytscha*, 5,267 sockeye *O. nerka*, 643 coho salmon *O. kisutch*, 277 pink *O. gorbuscha*, and 63 chum salmon *O. keta*. The Adak District subsistence harvest was 150 sockeye salmon.

There is very little salmon escapement information for the Aleutian Islands and Atka–Amlia Islands Areas. A brief aerial survey on August 16, 2002 indicated that the Unalaska Bay pink salmon escapements were good. A record high sockeye salmon escapement was recorded by both weir count and aerial survey methods at McLees Lake.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents salmon harvest and escapement information for the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas. The Aleutian Islands Management Area includes the waters of Alaska west of Unimak Island, including the Priblof Islands, but excluding the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, which encompasses all Aleutian Islands waters between Seguam Pass (172°50.00' W. long.) and Atka Pass (175°23.00' W. long.; Figure 1; 5 AAC 11.101; 5 AAC 12.100).

Commercial salmon harvest records date back to 1911. Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* are the dominant species in the Aleutian Islands, and runs tend to be stronger during even numbered years. Nearly all of the commercial harvests in the Aleutian Islands Area occur around Unalaska Island. The Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area was created in 1992 and small commercial harvests occurred from 1992 through 1994. There has been only one year (2000) with a commercial harvest since 1994 in either area.

The Aleutian Islands Management Area is part of salmon permit Area M. Seining is the only legal method to commercially harvest salmon in the Aleutian Islands Area (5 AAC 12.330). Legal harvest methods for the Atka-Amlia Islands Management Area, Area F, include both set gillnetting and purse seining (5 AAC 11.333). To date, only set gillnet fishermen have reported commercial salmon harvests from the Atka-Amlia Islands Area (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2002).

COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING

The Aleutian Islands produce runs of sockeye *O. nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink, and chum *O. keta* salmon. However, only pink salmon have been of commercial importance during most years (Table 1). Also, harvest data in the early years of the fisheries may not always be accurate as some records were only documented in the number of cases of salmon canned.

Unalaska, Umnak, Unimak, Atka, Amlia, Adak, and Attu Islands produce large pink salmon runs during some years. Tanaga, Kanaga, and Kiska Islands each have at least one important pink salmon stream each. The are no known chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* producing streams in the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas.

Nearly all commercial fishing effort has been confined to Unalaska Island waters (Figure 2), except for occasional fishing on Umnak Island during the 1950s and early 1960s, and a expedition to Attu Island in 1963. The Atka-Amlia Islands fishery has yet to be a commercial success. Only a few pink salmon were landed at Atka Island in 1992, 1993, and 1994 (Table 2; Holmes 1995).

Markets often limit commercial salmon harvests in both the Unalaska Island and the Atka-Amlia Island fisheries. At Unalaska, markets only develop if pink salmon abundance and prices warrant tenders traveling from King Cove, or if a floating processor moves into the area. Some fish (usually sockeye

salmon) were salted by fishermen prior to 1979. Processors located at Unalaska-Dutch Harbor or Akutan purchased most of the commercially harvested salmon from 1979 through 1988. Due to the decline in demand for pink salmon during recent years, most of the harvest has been transported to the Alaska Peninsula for canning.

Aleutian Islands pink salmon runs tend to be much larger during even-numbered years (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2002). Often there is no commercial harvest during odd-numbered years. The average Aleutian Islands Area even-year harvest for 1984-2002 is 424,513 fish; the odd-year average pink salmon harvest for 1983-2001 is 880 fish (Table 1). The largest Aleutian Islands Area pink salmon harvest, 2,597,502 million fish, was taken in Unalaska Island waters in 1980 (Table 1). Approximately 2.0 million, of the 1980 pink salmon harvest, were caught in Makushin Bay (Figure 2). The Nateekin River, in Unalaska Bay, historically produced large runs during both odd and even-years, but has not produced a strong odd-year run since 1981. Pink salmon runs are often unstable, producing very high returns and then collapsing for no apparent reason (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2002). Stream scouring from violent storms and variations in marine survival are suspected factors. Since 1994, there have been no commercial salmon harvests in the Atka-Amlia Islands Area and only one year (2000) of commercial harvests in the Aleutian Islands Area.

SUBSISTENCE SALMON FISHING

Subsistence salmon fishing is very important to Aleutian Islands communities (Tables 3 through 5; Veltre and Veltre 1981, 1983; L. Scarborough, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, personal communication). However, due to the remoteness of most villages, subsistence salmon fishing permits are only required in the Unalaska and Adak Districts (5 AAC 01.380; Shaul and Dinnocenzo *in press*). Unalaska and Adak are the only communities from which subsistence information (from returned permits) is compiled on an annual basis.

From 1997 through 2001, the number of subsistence salmon permits issued for Unalaska Island averaged 211, and 231 permits were issued in 2002 (Table 3). The estimated subsistence harvest from Unalaska Island averaged 4,978 salmon from 1997 through 2001 and an estimated harvest of 6,252 salmon occurred in 2002 (Table 3). Due to a large population increase on Unalaska Island in recent years, additional restrictions on subsistence use have been implemented to protect salmon stocks. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has also increased monitoring efforts for Unalaska Island subsistence salmon fisheries.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) eliminated subsistence salmon fishing in the Adak District from 1988 through 1997 and created a personal use salmon fishery for Adak and Kagalaska Islands (Table 5). The fishing effort declined during 1993-1996, when the U.S. Navy phased out operations, but rebounded somewhat in 1997 with an increase in the civilian population. In 1998, the BOF reinstated subsistence salmon fishing in the Adak District. From 1998 through 2001 the number of Adak District subsistence permits has ranged from 5 in 1999 to 17 in 2001 for an average of 12 (Table 5). In 2002, only three subsistence salmon permits were issued for the Adak District.

In the past, Atka subsistence data were collected by interviews conducted by the ADF&G Subsistence Division. Due to budget reductions, the last survey was occurred (Veltre and Veltre 1983) in 1994. In 1994, 28 of 29 households were surveyed. The 1994 Atka subsistence harvest was 2,504 salmon, comprising 12 chinook, 431 sockeye, 567 coho, 1,387 pink, and 107 chum salmon (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2002).

SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Unalaska Island salmon escapement data are incomplete. Poor weather, remoteness, availability of suitable aircraft, and the high cost of aircraft charters limit survey efforts. Escapement information is nearly nonexistent for the balance of the Aleutian Islands and Atka-Amlia Islands Areas. A comprehensive escapement and distribution study of the entire Aleutian chain was conducted by ADF&G in 1982 (Holmes 1997). The United States Energy Research and Development Administration conducted limited studies on Amchitka Island in 1977 (Seimenstad et al. 1977; Valdez et al. 1977); the ADF&G did repetitive surveys on some Atka and Amlia Islands streams in 1992, 1993, and 1994 (Holmes 1995); and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) did additional abundance and distribution research at Adak Island in 1993 and 1994 (Palmer 1995).

The timing of Aleutian Island pink salmon migrating into freshwater varies considerably between years and between streams. Pink salmon often begin to enter streams in late July and may trickle in throughout September at both Atka and Unalaska Islands during large runs (Honnold et al. 1999; McCullough 2002). Sometimes pink salmon are not observed in streams until mid August. Aleutian Islands pink salmon also tend to be of smaller size than those of Alaska Peninsula stocks (Shaul and Berceli 1995), however Unalaska Island pink salmon were larger than Alaska Peninsula pink salmon during 2000 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo 2001).

2002 SEASON

The commercial salmon fishery was managed by the Cold Bay ADF&G staff. Salmon subsistence permits were issued by the Dutch Harbor ADF&G staff. Harvest data were summarized by the ADF&G salmon management staff, based in Kodiak during the winter.

Commercial Harvest

For the seventh consecutive year there were no commercial salmon landings in the Atka-Amlia Islands Area. No commercial salmon landings occurred in the Aleutian Islands Area during 2002 (Table 1). No emergency orders were issued for commercial fishing in the Aleutian Islands Area during 2002.

Subsistence and Personal Use Harvest

Subsistence fishing effort at Unalaska has increased considerably in recent years. The number of permits increased from 65 in 1985 to 231 in 2002 (Table 3). The average sockeye salmon harvest has increased from 2,091 fish from 1985 through 1996 to 3,429 fish from 1997 through 2001. Most of the sockeye salmon catch in recent years came from Reese Bay (Figure 3). The total 2002 Unalaska

Island sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 5,267 fish of which 4,694 (89%) were caught at Reese Bay, also known as Wislow (Table 4). This was the highest sockeye salmon subsistence harvest on record for the Unalaska District and Reese Bay (Shaul and Dinnocenzo *in press*). In 2002, the Unalaska Lake sockeye salmon harvest was an estimated 90 fish (2% of the Unalaska Island sockeye salmon harvest; Table 4). Unalaska Lake sockeye salmon are very important to local residents who cannot travel to other places to catch sockeye salmon.

In 2002, an estimated 643 coho salmon were harvested in subsistence fisheries on Unalaska Island (Table 3), of which 414 (64.4%) were harvested in Broad Bay (Figure 3; Tables 3 and 4). The 2002 estimated pink salmon subsistence harvest around Unalaska Island was 277 fish (Table 3). Chinook and chum salmon are not abundant in Unalaska Island waters and account for only a small portion of the subsistence harvest (Table 3). In 2002, an estimated 2 chinook and 63 chum salmon were caught in the Unalaska District subsistence harvest.

A total of three Adak District subsistence salmon permits were issued in 2002. The total reported Adak subsistence salmon harvest was 150 sockeye salmon (Table 5). This was the lowest number of subsistence or personal use permits issued since 1994 and the lowest harvest since 1996.

Additional subsistence information may be found in the Annual Summary of the Commercial Salmon Fishery and a Report on Salmon Subsistence and Personal Use Fisheries for the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, and Atka-Amlia Islands Management Areas, 2002 (Shaul and Dinnocenzo, *in press).*

Escapements

Salmon escapement estimates made during an aerial survey of a portion of Unalaska Bay on August 16 indicated that pink salmon escapements were strong. The estimate at Nateekin River, one of the two largest pink salmon streams in the Aleutian Islands, was 103,000 fish in the stream with another 5,000 at the mouth (Table 6).

Foot surveys of the Summer Bay Lake system indicated the sockeye salmon escapement was at least 2,000 fish. The peak coho salmon count was 39 fish on November 2.

The USFWS installed and operated a weir at the outlet of McLees Lake, which empties into Reese Bay, from June 1 through July 29 (Table 7). A total of 97,780 sockeye salmon were counted through the weir. This was, by far, the largest escapement documented at McLees Lake. The 2001 sockeye salmon escapement of over 45,866 fish was the previous record. Aerial surveys confirmed that the sockeye salmon escapements into McLees Lake during 2001 and 2002 were both unusually large.

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Table 1. Aleutian Islands Area (excluding Atka and Amlia Islands) commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish by year, 1911 to 2002.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1911	0	9,300	0	0	0	9,300
1912-1915	0	0	0	0	0	0
1916	0	76,500	1,200	180,300	100	258,100
1917	0	70,400	3,800	600	23,100	97,900
1918	0	55,200	4,400	75,600	135,200	270,400
1919	0	3,900	800	4,000	0	8,700
1920	0	10,100	2,800	0	0	12,900
1921	0	0	0	0	0	0
1922	0	14,000	0	0	0	14,000
1923	0	0	0	0	0	0
1924	0	24,900	0	673,800	100	698,800
1925	0	18,600	0	3,800	9,100	31,500
1926	0	1,300	0	521,700	7,800	530,800
1927	0	17,300	0	334,600	0	351,900
1928-1950[a]						
1951	0	11,700	400	500	94,500	107,100
1952	200	42,800	0	31,800	25,700	100,500
1953	0	4,200	500	69,200	800	74,700
1954	0	6,300	800	566,500	200	573,800
1955	0	12,600	100	31,100	400	44,200
1956	0	400	0	33,900	0	34,300
1957	2,300	27,300	100	500	13,900	44,100
1958	0	300	0	613,200	3,700	617,200
1959	0	6,100	0	12,000	100	18,200
1960	0	7,600	0	444,900	300	452,800
1961	0	2,700	0	94,000	200	96,900
1962	0	5,500	100	2,001,700	1,200	2,008,500
1963	0	4,500	0	93,900	300	98,700
1964	0	200	0	194,100	2,300	196,600
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0
1966	0	1,000	0	63,500	700	65,200
1967	0	200	0	7,900	0	8,100
1968	0	2,000	100	902,800	800	905,700
1969	0	1,900	0	242,200	1,500	245,600
1970	6	208	135	644,121	3,029	647,499
1971	0	333	2	45,141	58	45,507
1972	0	69	1	2,784	6	2,860
1973	0	0	0	2,042	0	2,042
1974	0	0	0	0	0	0
1975	0	19,402	0	659	1,881	21,942
1976-1977	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	1,829	0	38,109	6	39,944
1979	0	12,206	0	539,393	242	551,841

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Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	2	9,226	0	2,597,502	4,874	2,611,565
1981	16	5,430	188	302,786	6,553	314,973
1982	0	2,672	28	1,447,818	6,148	1,456,666
1983	0	4,405	0	2,005	11,361	17,771
1984	26	67,163	1,923	2,309,665	33,025	2,410,802
1985	40	2, 750	0	90	14,175	17,055
1986	11	7,702	60	42,621	38,819	89,213
1987	0	75	0	0	0	75
1988	0	4,315	7	183,109	450	187,881
1989	0	8,248	0	6,700	0	14,948
1990	0	12,435	74	282,823	1,038	296,372
1991	0	796	0	0	0	796
1992	0	3,082	0	312,072	1,230	316,348
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	47	6	0	858,787	617	859,457
1995-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	59	256,050	0	256,110
2001-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average 1992-2001	5	309	6	142,691	185	143,196
Odd-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1983-2001				880		
Even-Year Average Pink Harvest, 1984-2002				424,513		

[a] The Aleutian Islands catches cannot be separated from those of the Alaska Peninsula Area during 1928-1950.

Table 2. Atka-Amlia Islands Area commercial salmon harvests in numbers of fish by year, 1992 to 2002.

Year	Permits	Landings	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1992	13	41	0	231	42	7,972	308	8,553
1993	9	10	0	24	4	145	563	736
1994	6	7	0	16	0	896	0	912
1995	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998-2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Estimated subsistence salmon harvest for Unalaska Island, 1985 to 2002.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
UNALASKA LOCAL COMMUNITY RESIDENTS[a]								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	74	43	1	962	390	2,626	83	4,062
1989	70	41	2	1,064	470	1,292	36	2,864
1990	94	36	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	137	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	159	129	23	4,446	480	784	23	5,756
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	218	161	8	4,192	864	440	110	5,614
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	208	140	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	205	142	7	3,073	569	315	24	3,988
2001	201	140	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
1997-2001 AVG	**208**	**149**	**5**	**3,428**	**811**	**653**	**55**	**4,952**
2002	226	156	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252
UNALASKA-RESIDENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE OF UNALASKA DISTRICT[a]								
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	3	2	2	4	0	1	0	7
1989	4	1	0	48	0	0	0	48
1990	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	0	0	38	4	7	0	49
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	3	2	0	0	0	114	0	114
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	6	0	4	1	10	0	15
2001	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997-2001 AVG	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**26**
2002	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNALASKA[a]								
1985	65	28	0	897	208	1,293	20	2,418
1986	121	22	0	3,449	847	2,468	375	7,139
1987	81	49	0	1,097	378	1,780	151	3,406
1988	77	45	3	966	390	2,627	83	4,069
1989	74	42	2	1,112	470	1,292	36	2,912
1990	96	37	4	2,357	681	1,428	100	4,570
1991	89	48	0	1,294	666	1,075	45	3,080
1992	144	102	7	2,739	587	1,723	11	5,067
1993	139	102	17	2,831	697	587	136	4,268
1994	150	120	1	2,759	774	1,053	48	4,635
1995	160	129	23	4,484	484	791	23	5,805

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Table 3. (page 2 of 2)

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	189	123	5	1,107	1,033	492	49	2,686
1997	221	163	8	4,192	864	554	110	5,728
1998	206	161	4	3,317	731	729	26	4,807
1999	211	142	0	2,707	1,327	1,018	13	5,065
2000	212	148	7	3,077	570	325	24	4,003
2001	203	141	4	3,850	563	763	100	5,280
1997-2001 AVG	**211**	**151**	**5**	**3,429**	**811**	**678**	**55**	**4,978**
2002	231	159	2	5,267	643	277	63	6,252

[a] Harvest estimated by extrapolating the catches from returned permits to the total number of permits issued.

Table 4. Estimated Unalaska Island subsistence sockeye and coho salmon harvests by major location, 2002.

Location	Estimated Permits [a]	Species	Fish
Reese Bay (Wislow)	96	Sockeye	4,694
Broad Bay	30	Coho	414
Nateeken Bay	6	Coho	41
Captains Bay	1	Sockeye	1
		Coho	0
Unalaska Lake vicinity	9	Sockeye	90
		Coho	99

[a] The number of successful permit holders and salmon harvested are extrapolated from returned permits.

Table 5. Adak-Kagalaska Islands estimated personal use salmon catches, 1988 to 1997 and 1998 to 2002 Adak District subsistence harvest.

Year	Permits Issued	Permits Returned	Percent Returned	Estimated Catch					
				Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Personal Use									
1988	43	29	67	0	503	23	150	0	676
1989	64	47	73	0	382	0	117	0	499
1990	61	29	48	0	800	47	41	0	888
1991	37	31	87	0	281	6	34	0	321
1992	52	41	79	0	572	30	4	0	606
1993	4	3	75	0	156	0	0	0	156
1994 [a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	4	3	75	0	156	0	0	0	156
1996	6	6	100	0	91	0	0	0	91
1997 [b]	18	12	67	0	229	0	0	4	233
1988-97 [c] Average	29	20	67	0	317	11	35	0	363
Subsistence									
1998	13	10	77	0	399	0	25	0	424
1999	5	5	100	0	164	4	0	0	168
2000	13	12	92	0	265	4	78	0	347
2001	17	14	82	0	474	19	17	0	510
1998-01 Average	12	10	88	0	326	7	30	0	363
2002	3	3	100	0	150	0	0	0	150

[a] U.S. Navy personnel reduced at Adak, personal use permits not requested.

[b] In 1997, a substantial number of civilians were hired by the Navy to work in a cleanup effort at Adak.

[c] Average includes 1994.

Table 6. Salmon escapement survey counts in the Aleutian Islands Area, 2002.

Stream Date	Observer	Location	Visi-bility	Species Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Observer Remarks
Mclees Lake, 302-1507									
08/16/2002		Stream	G	0	33,000	0	0	0	PROBABLY ANOTHER 10-15,000 ABOVE SURVEYED AREA ON
	Arnie Shaul	Mouth Bay							TRIBUTARIES.
Nateekin River, 302-4005									
08/16/2002		Stream	E	0	0	0	103,000	0	41,000 WERE SPAWNING.
	Arnie Shaul	Mouth Bay	G	0	0	0	5,000	0	
Captain's Bay Stream, 302-4006									
08/16/2002		Stream	G	0	0	0	1,000	0	
	Arnie Shaul	Mouth Bay							
Pyramid Creek, 302-4007									
09/10/2002		Stream	G	0	0	0	19	0	WATER VERY LOW IN CREEK.
	Ryan Burt	Mouth Bay	P	0	0	0	0	0	
Unalaska Village, 302-4008									
08/16/2002		Stream	F	0	500	0	11,000		HIGH ALTITUDE, SOCKEYE ESTIMATE VERY ROUGH.
	Arnie Shaul	Mouth Bay							
08/27/2002		Stream	G	0	0	0	3,000	200	THE SALMON NUMBERS PETERED OUT TO ZERO AFTER A
	Ryan Burt	Mouth Bay	G	0	0	0	0	0	HALF MILE OR SO UPSTREAM. DOLLIES WERE NUMEROUS UPSTREAM HOWEVER.
09/10/2002		Stream	G	0	6	0	637	1	FROM FISH PASS TO LAKE. PINK NUMBER INCLUDES LIVE
	Ryan Burt	Mouth Bay							AND DEAD FISH.
09/10/2002		Stream	G	0	1	5	480	0	LAKE TO SALTWATER. PINK NUMBER IS LIVE FISH.
	Karla Granath	Mouth Bay	G	0	0	0	0	0	
Summer Bay, 302-4009									
09/10/2002		Stream	G	0	746	5	263	0	INLET CREEK. 300 DEAD SOCKEYE, AND 200 DEAD
	R.burt/k.granath	Mouth Bay							PINKS.

-Continued-

Table 6. (page 2 of 2)

Stream Date Observer	Location	Visi-bility	Species Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Observer Remarks
09/10/2002	Stream	G	0	22	0	43	0	OUTLET CREEK.
Ryan Burt	Mouth	G	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bay							
09/10/2002	Stream	F	0	679	0	0	0	LAKE. VISIBILITY FAIR TO POOR, COULD ONLY SEE OUT
R.burt/k.granath	Mouth							ABOUT 20 YARDS INTO WATER. VAST MAJORITY OF FISH
	Bay							ON SOUTH END OF LAKE. JUMPERS IN THE MIDDLE OF
								THE LAKE. APPROX. 300 DEAD SOCKEYE.
10/24/2002	Stream	G	0	25	15	0	0	INLET CREEK SURVEY. HAVE HAD A LOT OF RAIN
LATELY								
Ryan Burt	Mouth							- WATER HIGH.
	Bay							
10/24/2002	Stream	F	0	0	0	0	0	OUTLET CREEK SURVEY.
Ryan Burt	Mouth	F	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bay							
10/24/2002	Stream	F	0	15	10	0	0	LAKE SURVEY. VISIBILITY FAIR TO POOR. COULD ONLY
Ryan Burt	Mouth							SEE OUT ABOUT 20 YARDS INTO WATER. HAD A GOOD
	Bay							STORM OUT OF THE NORTH LAST WEEKEND 10/19, THAT
								PUT ALOT OF DEBRIS AND SALTWATER INTO THE LAKE.
11/02/2002	Stream	F	0	0	0	0	0	OUTLET CREEK.
Ryan Burt	Mouth	F	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bay							
11/02/2002	Stream	G	0	1	39	0	0	THIS IS THE MOST COHO I HAVE EVER SEEN HERE. DID
Ryan Burt	Mouth							NOT SURVEY ANY PART OF THE LAKE THIS GO AROUND.
	Bay							
Humpy Cove, 302-4010								
08/16/2002	Stream	G	0	0	0	10,000	0	
Arnie Shaul	Mouth	G	0	0	0	500	0	
09/12/2002	Stream	G	0	0	0	139	0	6,520 DEAD PINKS.
Karla Granath	Mouth	G	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bay							
	Bay							

Table 7. Sockeye salmon daily and cumulative escapement counts through McLees Lake weir, 2002.

Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count	Date	Daily Count	Cumulative Count
1-Jun	0	0	8-Jul	2,141	72,308
2-Jun	0	0	9-Jul	1,633	73,941
3-Jun	840	840	10-Jul	620	74,561
4-Jun	678	1,518	11-Jul	2,906	77,467
5-Jun	257	1,775	12-Jul	693	78,160
6-Jun	1,130	2,905	13-Jul	927	79,087
7-Jun	662	3,567	14-Jul	2,520	81,607
8-Jun	582	4,149	15-Jul	1,060	82,667
9-Jun	1,835	5,984	16-Jul	1,133	83,800
10-Jun	747	6,731	17-Jul	872	84,672
11-Jun	1,037	7,768	18-Jul	936	85,608
12-Jun	670	8,438	19-Jul	2,810	88,418
13-Jun	1,037	9,475	20-Jul	2,974	90,492
14-Jun	939	10,414	21-Jul	1,226	91,718
15-Jun	1,713	12,127	22-Jul	1,328	93,046
16-Jun	635	12,762	23-Jul	1,295	94,342
17-Jun	976	13,738	24-Jul	1,246	95,587
18-Jun	1,776	15,514	25-Jul	860	96,447
19-Jun	3,143	18,657	26-Jul	556	97,003
20-Jun	2,907	21,564	27-Jul	346	97,349
21-Jun	3,701	25,265	28-Jul	126	97,475
22-Jun	1,712	26,977	29-Jul	305	97,780
23-Jun	3,346	30,323			
24-Jun	2,254	32,577			
25-Jun	2,748	35,325			
26-Jun	4,093	39,418			
27-Jun	3,852	43,270			
28-Jun	3,620	46,890			
29-Jun	3,298	50,188			
30-Jun	2,802	52,990			
1-Jul	2,308	55,298			
2-Jul	2,565	57,863			
3-Jul	2,058	59,921			
4-Jul	2,882	62,803			
5-Jul	2,080	64,883			
6-Jul	3,158	68,041			
7-Jul	2,126	70,167			

Note: This weir was funded and operated by U. S. Fish and Wildlife. Service. One chinook salmon was counted through the weir on July 8.

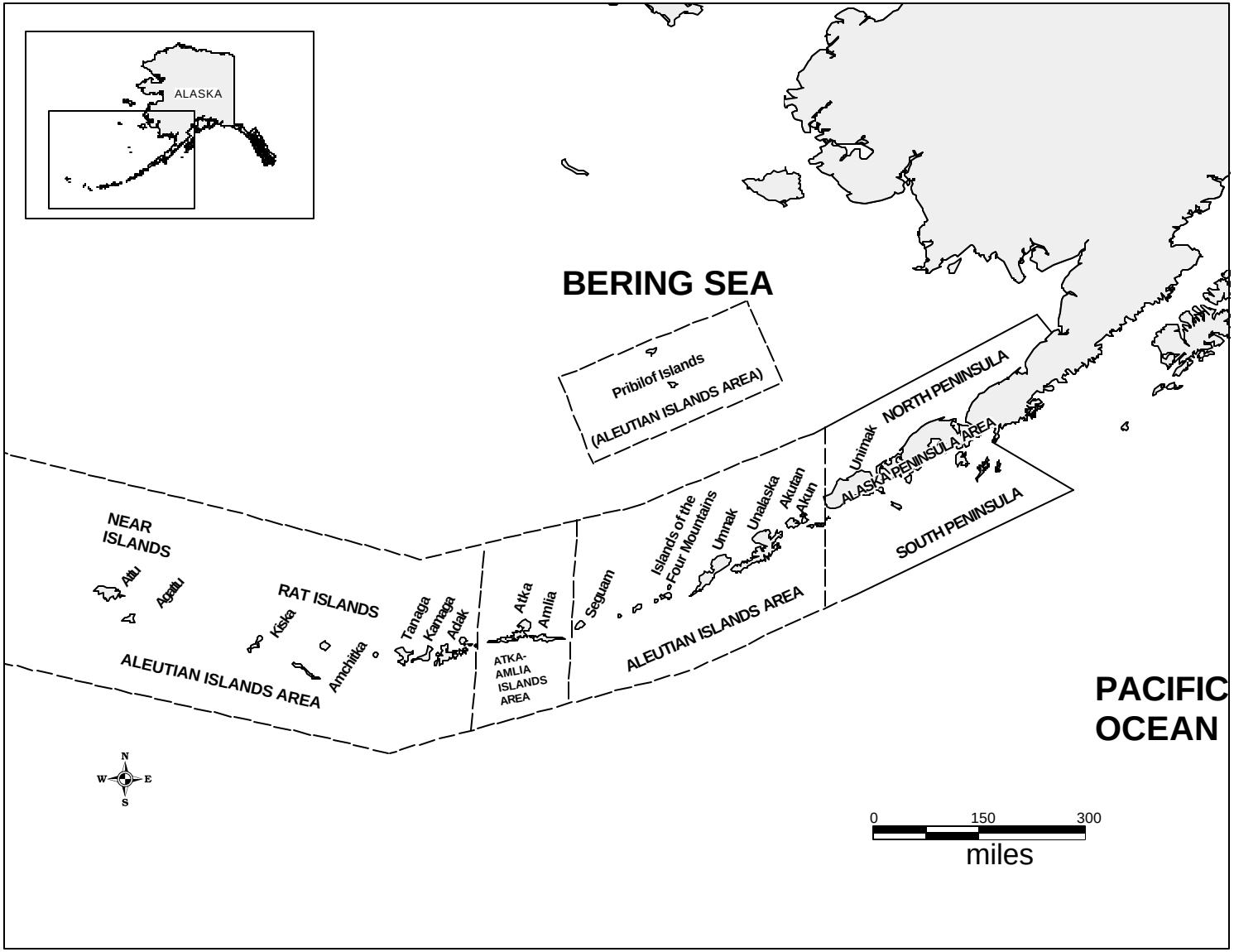

Figure 1. Map of the Aleutian Islands, Atka-Amlia Islands, and Alaska Peninsula Management Areas.

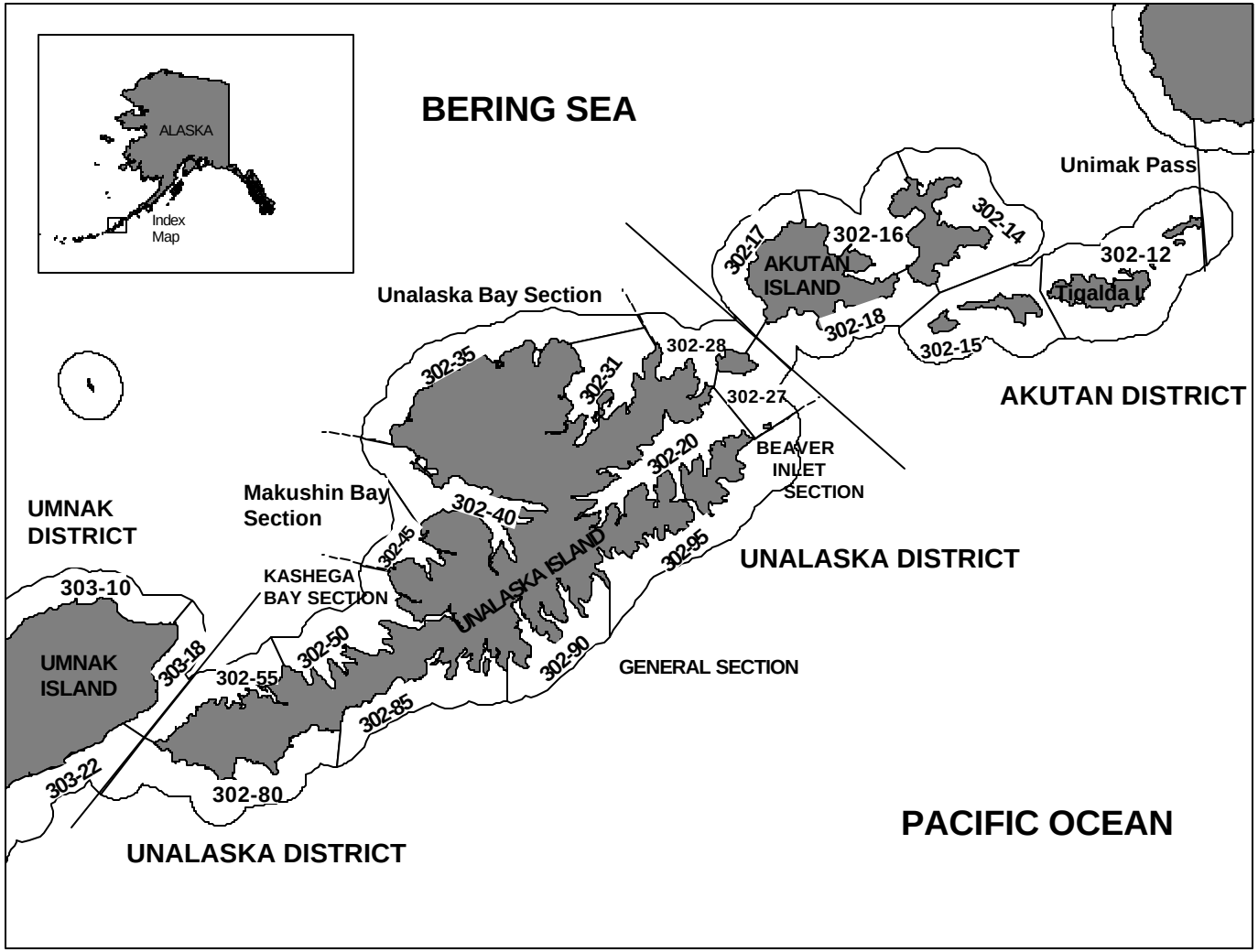

Figure 2. Map of the Aleutian Islands Management Area from Unimak Island to Umnak Island with the statistical salmon fishing areas shown.

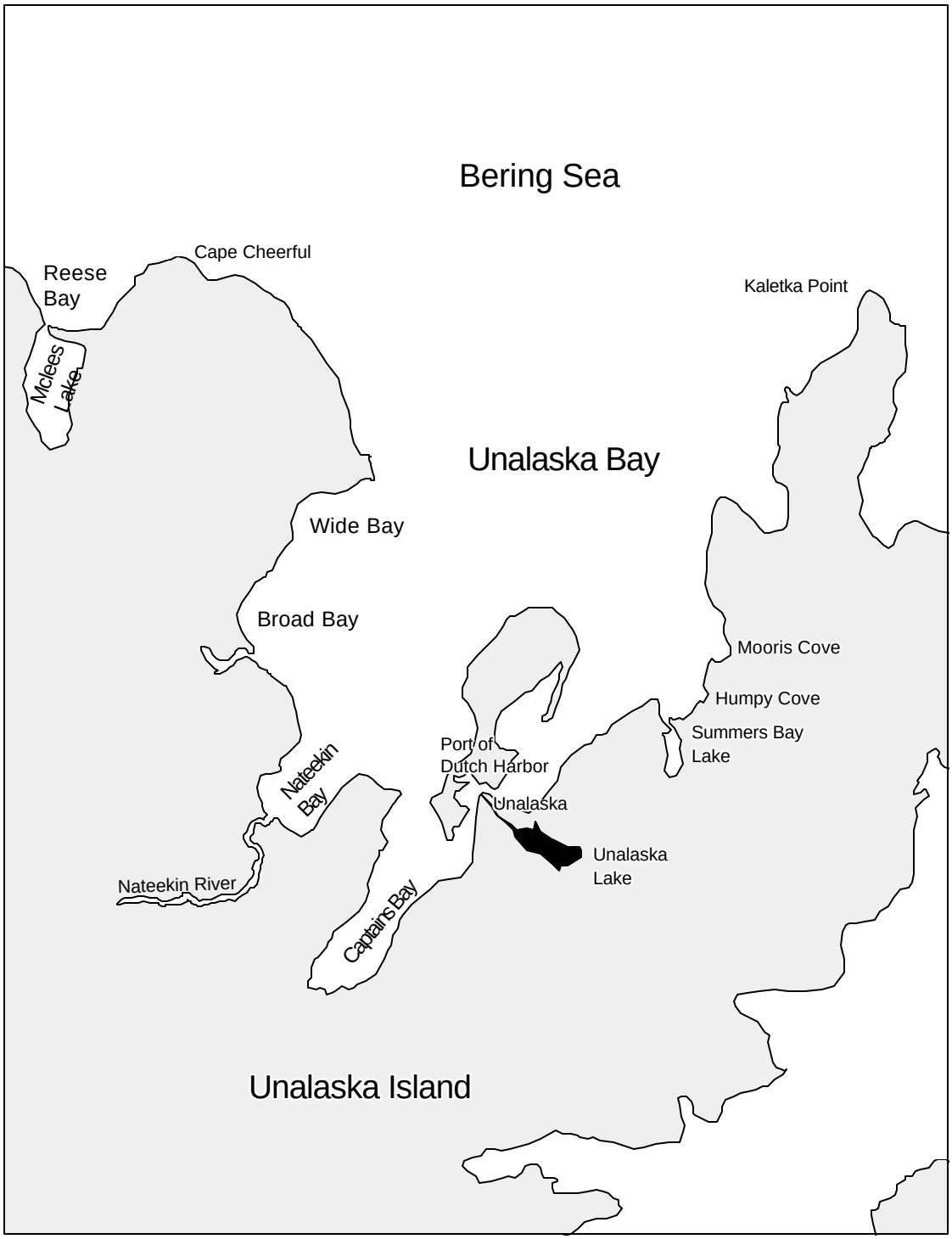

Figure 3. Unalaska Bay vicinity.